THE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL. ESTABLISHED 1854.

The Journal Company, Publishers. Journal Building, Tenth and Walnut NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per month. BY MAIL IN ADVANCE. and Sunday, I mouth Sunday only, 1 yest.
Sunday only, 6 months.
Weekly Journal and Agriculturist, 1

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

New York Office 327 Tribune Building 902 Poyce Building Entered at the Postudice at Kansas City, Mo., as Second Class Mail Matter.

The Journal does not preoples printed by its emporation. Printing 1 easy if a published Printing parers white paper. But when concerns QUALITY the Jon PAID, the other PREE nd PAID circulation Pays Advertisers The Journal's the Honest circ lation. He growth is steady reasonable, reliable,

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

H. Gaylord, business manager of Th Kansas City Journal, Ising duly sworn, envs that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Kanras City Journal, bully and Sunday, printed during the month of November, 1896, was as follows: November 1 ... N. 190 November 16 23,990 27,100 November 18.... 61,500 November 19.... November 4. 43 500 November 20... EL100 November 21... 27,200 November 22... 25.700 November 23... 21,600 November 25 November 10. 21,600 November 26.... 23.00 23,409; November 27.... 23,6 November 14... 22,500 November 29.... 23,0 24,000 November 20..., 23,000

Less campaign and sample copies.. 7,90 Net daily average H. GAYLORD.

State of Missouri, County of Juckson, ss. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 29th day of November, My commission expires November 8th, 1897. (Seal) LHONEL MOISE.

THE WEATHER.

Notary Public

Washington, Dec. 5.-Forecast for Sunday: For Oklahoma and Indian Territory-Fair; continued warm.

For Missouri—Generally fair; south to west winds; slightly cooler in northern por-

For Kansas-Fair; south to west winds.

WOMEN AS WAGE-EARNERS. The tendency of the age is to bring meaand women more nearly together in work as well as study. Women do not work for the fun of it, neither do women underbid men in the market from pure facetiousness. Their struggles for the necessaries of life are the same as those of the other sex, and each takes what he or she can get. Unfortunately, in a vast number of instances, her equally good work is quite unequally paid. This is not her fault. It is somewhat like running for office, when she begins breadwinning; she seems to be often in the hands of her enemies. She is

confronted with necessity and bows to it. Suppose a woman decides on or is driven by necessity into an occupation for her future life. Suppose she works out all its requirements as well as can be done. Has she a right to receive full compensation for the work performed? No one will dis- pudiation, and that when they have done

She herself maintains a silence that is gulden about this subject of recompense, for the end is not yet. She toils on, as if or impede the collection of his dues. the question with her were not, "How much am I publ for this," but, "How can The value of any work is the is state as thorough as man, and her proportions is prayerbial. As an illustration: a sinitary inspector in the health department of the city of Brooklyn, Susan Pray having the worst district in the city, was the first to bring in a complete report. Similar illustrations are found in every department of nethrity.

It is a huntry fact that in the occupation which has limited been open to women, that of teaching, the compensation is more nearly equalized in all progressive comminister. There is room for improvement sitions there is very little, if any, difference in sumpensation, and efforts to fill these places present very attractive suggestions Weman still hopes that-

"Where the was hell compet to-day The year shall comp to-merrow."

Owing to the natural sympathy they have for child life, women are more and more prospering the details of teaching and acculting the higher places in the profession. This even alive to the fact that the clmentioned needs of children change with tetering to those needs is preclaimed by the names of women prominent in who tional work, They consens the eregift of insight which, united with which arty attenuents, apprehends and adjusts the weaknesses in con allottal systems

It has been observed, also, that the intelle dual and moral culture existing in any community, and among every class of it. depends very much more on woman's influence, as a social factor, than upon what man contributes. The autoint of wealth and its distribution, the notice receips. closes but which the workers are divided. the relations of them classes to one angetions and sympathics, are all doubtless more fully developed upder woman's fortering care, and more enduringly, that when man tries to make the conditions and shape the work. Women, two are more persisters, tireless workers in whatever they engage in than men. This is one yeaer seats of learning are standing in the foremost runks. The same characteristics that woman has developed in the humbles walks of life are equally as pronounced in the highest fields of intellectual activity. She has ranched these altitudes despite the obstacles that have impeded her progress, and, except in heavy drudgery, she is gen-

all departments of work, and in many nes his superior. She is moving forward, while man is standing still. Both should move side by side.

LET THE SLANDERS CEASE.

It is about time those Eastern new papers which have been so busy beinboring Kansas should call a halt. It is probably grue that a certain amount of just criticism may be leveled at the state, but this should not be assumed to give license for marked the editorial utterances of the Eastern papers with hardly on exception. The sole cause of the quarrel the East finds with Kansas is the fact that along with Colorado, Nebraska, Washington, blaho, Montana and several other states also has elected a Populist state auministration. Why, then, she should be singled 580 crowns. out for all of this abuse is a matter diffi- Other countries show the same succ such a hullabaloo over her political per- of nearly \$1,000,000.

portions of the state where unscrupulous agents loaned more money than the socurities were worth, is foolishly false. Nowhere else has the Eastern money lender found a safer market for his capital, or found a people who more promptly and conscientiously paid their debts. It would seem, then, that self-interest, if nor junce and coursesy, would slop the mouths of these slanderers, at least until some overt act on the part of the Populists gave warrant for their evil prophecies and forebodings.

While on a visit to New York last summer Governor Morrill had occusion to ransact business with the head of the argest firm dealing in real estate securi-Chion and particularly from the great Western empire of which Kansas is a part To the governor this gentleman stated that nowhere else had his firm so little trouble in collecting principal and interest as in Kansas. He marveled, he said, at the wonderful recuperative and debt-paying capacity of her people. Reports would come to the East of crop failures in Kansas, and yet the tremendous interest payments never failed to come to hand, and the liquidation of principal also seemed to go on unchecked.

A brief investigation of the records will

throw some light upon the capacity and willingness of Kansas to pay her debts, There is no authentic record of real estate mortgages in effect in 1889, but it is estimated that they amounted to \$50,000,000, By 1899 this had increased to the enormous sum of 3242,600,000. In this latter year the state suddenly wheeled from the condition of a borrower to that of a payer, and the finan cial transactions of her people from 1890 to 1896 ought to have greater weight with the Eastern people than the unmerciful things which they are saying about her in their newspapers would seem to indicate. The record of Kansas since 1890 is some thing to be proud of She has reduced her mortgage indebtedness more than \$95,000,000, besides meeting an interest charge which commenced at \$15,000,000 per annum and is now reduced to perhaps \$9,000,000. It is quite natural that after the wild financial dance extending over the period from 1880 to 1890 the process of paying the fiddler should be accompanied with more or less of grumbling, but nowhere upon the escutch son of Kansas is the blot of repudiation and nowhere in this record can the Easterner find warrant for belief that she in-

tends to put it there. What other state, may we ask, has paid off \$95,000,000 of mortgage of hostilities on the part of her Eastern assallants.

With such a record in sight the Eastern newspapers have but one other ground upon which to base their continued assaults and that is the possibility of repudiatory legislation from the coming Populist legislature. Of this we can assume no ilcense to speak other than to quote the Populists themselves who declare that they will attempt nothing in the nature of retheir work and gone home, the Easterner who has investments in Kansas will discover nothing which imperils the safety and her reserve is, perhaps, her power- of his securities or is designed to harass

We are willing to accept this pledge from the Populists of Kansus because they are I make my self most valuable to my em- of and possessed with the spirit of Kansas. Those who have watched the flight of spirit put into it, and it is a matter of pub- Kansas through difficulties to the stars notociety how much heart a woman have no fear that at this day and date puts into her work. There is rarely any she will sully the honor of her name by noise about a woman's work, though she trying to cheat creditors out of their hon-

est dues:

It is quite likely that one or more bills for the establishment of postal savings for another year. banks will be introduced at the next session of congress. There seems to be a growing demand for such institutions in view of the numerous bank fallures and the consequent loss of large sums belonging to the people. The national Populist convention at St. Louis last summer reiterated its former demand for postal sayings banks and a mumber of labor organ. | the president's message will inject some izations have declared in favor of them. Prior to January 1, 1896, sevention tills has been introduced in congress for the establishment of government savings banks, and depositories of this kind have been recommended by several postmaster nonwrats, beginning with Postmaster General

Crosswell in 1871. With the probability of semething being attempted to this direction by congress, to make a forewell testimental of regard the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia has publisted a timely paper on the subject of whole question and presents interesting doesn't rake more interest in the Armen information in regard to the practical workings of those mentumons where they have been established. From Mr. Heyn's comewhere out in the rowdy West. paper it is learned that England, France, Russia, Italy, the Notherlands, Hungary and even Hawaii are successfully conducting postal savings banks. They were extablished in England in 1861 and grew into great popularity at once. On the pret day 45 deposits were received; and at the end of the next year more than 2000 offices that whiskers are a luxury and bankrupt

were open, with \$10,000,000 in deposits. Ten him. years later the deposits had increased to mearly \$100,000,000. There are now in Fine gland IL000 postal savings banks, in which one person out of every seven in the king- its passage. dom is a depositor. The total amount does denositors in these banks at the close of 1997 was nearly half a billion dollars. Inc. | was a quiet bank clerk. posits as small as I shilling can be made

tablished in Canada with great success. Austria adopted the system in 1868. Last year the number of depositors or as a knot on a log. amounted to nearly 2,000,000, and the deposits to about \$18,000,000, forty-six inhabitants out of every he being depositors, the avenger of the wrongs of his female

cent of the depositors were children between the ages of 10 and 20; children below 10 years of age represented a little more than 25 per cent of the depositors. Throughout the empire people up to the age of 30 years form 75 per cent of the

France established postal savings banks in 1881. Deposits are received from 1 franc up. On the 1st of September, 1884. there were 2.25,000 depositors, of whom and a fetching smile. more than two-thirds had deposits of less than 200 france. On the 1st of January, 1894, the French postal banks had on de posit 71.60,000 france, in round numbers. In Sweden, postal savings banks have been in operation since 1884. Of the entire population of the country ? per cent are depositors, with an average investment of

out to understand, particularly when it is as those mentioned. The little kinedom of remembered that Kansas has always been. Hawaii introduced postal savings banks in a prolific source of income and wealth to 1886, and in three years there were nearly the very Easterners who are now raising | 2,000 depositors and deposits to the amount

One curious argument in favor of postal The belief that the East has ever lost savings banks is that they are a prevenanything on Kunsas, except in certain arid | tive of crime. Where murders had been commuted on old people in England who had been known to heard money, it was then been in operation there would have been no incentive for the crime.

A JAPANESE EDITOR ALARMED.

While Japan is being transformed into new nation under the wonderful impuls of progress which is now animating that country, the women of the empire have not lain dormant. New ideas have found Indement in their breasts and the bar barian ways of the Occident have grown in favor with them. This departure from the ancient traditions of Japan has moved ies on the American continent. This firm | the esteemed Fifi Shimbo, one of the leadnandles mortgages from every state in the | ing journals of the empire, to mourn the decline of good manners among the wom en of its country. The Fift Shimbo de clares that under the plea of "tediousness and artificiality" the deportment of the modern Japanese girl, which had been handed down from the times of the earliest shogun, has given way to American conventions, and that in her enthusiasm to imitate foreign manners she has almost transformed herself into a man. This is especially the case with girls who are being educated in the schools at Tokio. Here the influence of foreign ideas is potent and the new Japanese girl chews gum with all the vigor and sang froid of her American sister, and masticates gumdrops at the matinee, to the dismay of their mammas who were brought up under the strict regime of the old school. Many a Japanese maiden has discarded the flowing and picturesque drapery that Matthew Arnold admired so much and donned the natty un-to-date dress, a la mode, and the bloomer and knickers are not strangers on the thoroughfares of the large cities of

the empire. These doings on the part of the Jap damsels have filled the editor of the Flft Shimbo with alarm and he fears they indicate the decay of the empire and its early downfall. But there is no occasion from Cuba and outclass him. for despondency and the Fift Shimbo man may as well rest easy. The United States is the greatest nation in the world, and Japan is getting most of her pointers General Grant. from us. Our girls do the very things the Fifi Shimbe complains of, but we are not frightened. On the contrary, we look upon the dear creatures with great com placency. We keep several immense factories running night and day to supply them with chewing gum, and if they want to wear bloomers or knickerbockers it is within the six-year period of depression | not regarded as a sign of national decadwhich followed 1890? There probably is no | ence. The very fact that the sweet Japanother, and upon this record Kansas has ese things are imitating the American the right to stand and demand a cessation girls rather indicates that the new Japan will get right to the front and stay there.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The condition of the treasury demands the passage of the Dingley bill or something better, and there is a strong inclination among congressmen for some thing better.

Ohio will not be represented in the cabinet is probably based on the well known antipathy of Ohio men for office holding.

"Women, they say, are more moral than men. I say they are not," declares Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch. Either Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch has encountered an uncommonly tough lot of women or has mingled with an exceptionally angelic lot of men. Or, which is more likely, she

doesn't know what she is talking about, A special session of congress is usually an expensive luxury, but this is one of the times when it assumes the aspects of a necessity. It would be almost criminal to allow those treasury deficits to run or

A member of the Kansas legislature ob jects to irrigation in the western counties because there is no water there to irrigate with. It will be news to many Kansas politicians that it is necessary to have water in order to brigate.

It seems to be generally understood that dynamite into the Cuban situation.

Those who believe Governor-elect Leed; is in favor of repudiation should notice the good faith with which he proposes to carry out the ante-election bargain with the O. M. B. Tre declares unequivocally for constitutional convention.

It is fitting and proper for Englishmen for Ambuscador Bayard, Mr. Bayard bay permitted nothing to come between him and the good opinion of his English admirers-not even patriotism. Mr Donew wonders that New York

and, Perhaps the New York people are under the impression that the Armenians are

Candidly we believe Spain could whip the buttleship Texas if she should catch it out

Senator Peffer's unnouncement that he to n favor of taxing luxuries and not necesarea to rather risky. Congress might rul The decision of President-elect McKinley

to call a special session may be regarded as the massing of the Dingley bill-but no It seems difficult to realize that ther

was once a time when James J. Corbett Tom Watson will soon bring out his history of Napoleon. It is not yet known whether Tom regards Napoleon as a here

An Alabama statesman has framed measure making every citizen of the state

frequently been usurped by some of the citizen's ardent friends,

Senator Hill has been patronizing a dentist. Grinding one's teeth constantly for several months is sure to impair them. Congressman Bell received the support of the women voters in Colorado and rolled

up a phenomenal majority. We assume that Mr. Rell has a curly brown mustache There is a current belief in Kansas that Mr. Leedy means to give the state a sound administration. He reuted a house on Ohio

street, although Tennessee street and Louisiana street are in the immediate neighborhood. "How to Flirt" is the subject of an article in a current magazine, Pooh! If the magazines went to impart useful informa-

your wife finding it out. The Missouri physician who announces a discovery for making people disease proof

tion they should tell how to firt without

should take treatment for mental disorder It is as we suspected. The free silver movement for 1900 is already suffering from

Congress will meet to-morrow and enter contended that had postal savings banks at once upon the work of doing nothing in particular. The country is not expecting any valuable service from the national legislature until it has a president who will sign bills for promoting prosperity.

KANSAS TOPICS.

Attorney General Dawes testifies that it ost him \$454 at the recent election to discover that the people of Kansas didn' want Dr. Pilcher run out nearly as bad as he thought. . . .

Congressman Vincent holds up his right hand in the county clerk's office and swears that he expended just \$500.25 for election purposes. He might have bough one cool one less and made it even money . . .

What the people of Kansas would like to see is a law which would make the candidates show up precisely where they got all of the money which they expended in the election.

We admire a man who stands loyal to his convictions in little as well as great things; for example, Governor Leedy, who has taken one hotel room bearing the number 16 for his winter quarters. . . .

It goes without saying that people who are condemning that Oklahoma woman for eloping with a lightningrod peddler right after her husband's election to the legislature have never attended a session. . . .

Gomer Davies has been a Populist only three weeks, but he already speaks of a majority as the "great heft."

Judge Henry, of the Brown county dis trict, appears to be something of a humor-ist. When a juror asked him to be excused the other day he inquired "What for?" "My wife is expecting me at home," responded the juror, "Well," replied Judge Emery, "you pay for a livery team and I will drive out and tell her you can't come.

Bill Morgan advises W. J. Bryan to hurry up with his lecture tour, for one of these days Fred Funston will come back

He was known to his man who once went deer hunting with Congressman Broderick makes affidavit that his re-election cost him \$946, which

W. S. Bailey, of Johnson county, is dead.

same would be enemp at half the money. John Royce calls attention to the fact

that at Governor Humphrey's first inaug-ural ball Webb McNall led the grand march with a lady dressed all in red and of Governor Leedy. encarmined reappearance at the inaugural

The shocking things men will sometimes do while laboring under election excite-ment received an illustration down in Pawnee the other day, when J. J. Corbut re-ceived the news that he had been elected register of deeds and rushed off home and hugged his wife.

Jerry Simpson's sympathy with the poor found expression in the appointment of his own poor wife for private secretary.

That some Kansus securities go in the East for even more than their face value is evidenced by the marriage of a son of Congressman Rimaker, of the Sixteenth II inois district, to the beautiful Miss Olli Vanell, of Nemaha county.

The Kingman Leader is booming ex-Coun Brown's place as clerk of the appellate sourt, on the ground that once in office he may be able and willing to nay the \$ he has owed it ever since he turned re former.

It seems to be decided that George Sew ard, who has served as assistant state treasurer for many years, and under both Republicans and Populists, must go. Treas-urer-elect Hefflebower annualices that he has selected A. P. Williams, an official of one of the Paola banks, for the place.

Judge J. V. Beekman has at last pawer his way to the surface from under that Cowley county landslide, and announces in low a man can make a campaign for the legislature on \$11 is a question which will be eagerly asked by a host of impecunious Kansas statesmen.

The Hutchinson News thinks that, senn-torially speaking, Juoge Dennis has made a mistake in his name. It is not Barkis,

Senator Cooke, of Mitchell county, who next led against what he called the "grow-next led against what he called the "grow-next led against which compelled al our sources to be kept on led four days, will be necessed to know that Dr. Barms, of New York, has discovered the X rays to b

"When," says Sol Miller in his Tro-"hief, "the campaign closed, Mark Harm axe to the members of the executive com-nities the handsome desky and chairs the of been using during the late struggler. Leland has placed his in his store, and very proud of them. The two pleese of partiture represent an outlay of about \$1.0 to lays his half-amole disease on the top this desk when he gets to inliking these he foreget them. On Monday, he where he forgets them. On Monday, he had three lying there, when a man came i to make arrangements about renting the theater. The fellow, after getting his decimal. nearly completed, reached over and tool the largest one of the "suipes," scratched a match on the side of the pretty cherry desk, and went to puffing away like a lo motive. He didn't get the hall."

A Topeka physician recently accepted a patient a prominent hidy who wished to e cured of the morphine habit. She in ormed the doctor that be must take tad icomed the doctor that he must take radical measures to keep the drug away from her, for when she was deprived of it there was no act she would not commit to get it. He secured a nurse for her and promeded to cut her allowance down at the rate of a grain a day. "For three days," is the Mail, from which we take this count, "she was cross, ill, and cried a not deal. Then suddenly she seemed righter, got over the blues and was quite recrisi. The doctor knew at once that woman had somehow got some morphine, and he laid it to the nurse. She was dis harged, but still the woman seemed brighter each day. He had her room and bed searched, but could find no trace of any drug. Finally they found it sewed into the lining of her nightgown. Then she onfessed that she had lowered a note with a \$10 bill out the window of a second essally recognized as man's equal in nearly In Austria it is shown that about 25 per relatives. Heretofore this privilege has story on Kansas avenue and some one find-

ing it had read; 'Get me 31 worth of mor the and keep the change, and a feet ars after when she pulled the string she found the package of morphise. They
mok it away from her and again began to
aper off her allowance, and she began to e cross again. In a few weeks they topped her allowance altogether, and she us frantic for a few days. Then she began to get better, and is free from the

In the latter part of last February the exert-old sen of Silas Schmoker, of Dodge Mry, was brought to Topeka for treatment y Surgeon McClintock. The boy had wallowed a six-penny wire nall, and it was believed it had lodged in his lung. without success, so he sent the boy home with the prediction that the nail would work through his lungs and kill him. Thursday marriing the boy was segred with violent fit of coughing and in one of his roxyams brought the nail up in his roat, from whence he removed it with is own tingers. Dr. Crimbine, the local hysician who has had charge of the case, sys that the medical authorities record tree months as the longest time a subance such as a nail might remain in the months have clapsed in the case of the chmoker boy. The nail, which was nearly we inches long, had become black and orrested and parts of it had sloughed way, showing that nature was doing her sest to dispose of its unwelcome presence.

John Speer tells the Atchison Globe that David B. Hill stole his famous expression "I am a Democrat," from J. W. Whitfield, the first delegate to congress from Kan-sas. Whitfield was a Tennessee man and was always saying in his speeches, "I am a Democrat," Occasionally he would vary e expression by saying, "I am a one-gal s Democrat," or "I am a copperas is Democrat," or "I am a copperas recehes Democrat." In those days a good ated that the cloth was dyed with opperas.

The Trolley Heart.

From the Chicago Record.

Even the Guilliver of the London Daily Mail, who recently wandered to Chicago and discovered wonders which put to shame the tame adventures of his name sake in Lilliput, did not find out all th wonderful things about Chicago. M Steevens—for this is the name of our mod rn Gulliver-probably discovered that bloago had a "marble heart," but even he did not suspect she had a "trolley heart." This notable discovery was reserved for Chicago herself.

One upon a time, when bobtall cars made faily trips to Lake View and Buena park, Thicago accommodated her pace to the horse car. Then, as she quickened her speed, came the cable to conquer and to ill. And, last step of all, she mounted the rolley car, hitched "the witches' broom o the wizard wire, and sped downtow with a swift, rocking, delightful motion hich propelled her all ways at once, giver more excitement and motion for nickel than staid old London can get in a ear out of her homnibuses,

But, alas! The pleasant rocking motion f the electric car has communicated itself to Chicago's heart, and now it bumps and sways all ways at once, like the trolley car tself. Conductors, who were subject only to the "brasses" in the old idyllic days of the slow going cable, now find their hearts keeping up the electric pace—"the pace that kills," so the doctors say. They have "the trolley heart," and so also have many who habitually ride fore or aft on the troly car. The motorman and those who si the middle of the car are said to be the nly ones exempt from the new disease, the only ones exempt from the new disease, the former because he can brace himself on the brake handle and the controller, and the latter because of the equilibrium of forces in the middle of the car. As about e-tenth of 1 per cent of those who stow emselves away on a trolley car morning and evening can sit in the middle of the car (or anywhere else, for that matter), the chances for every one having a touch of "the trolley heart" are exceedingly good The trouble with the trolley car seems to e what a Chinaman would perhaps describe as "too muchee bobbery whole time." This endless and electric bobbing up and down to which passengers on the trolley cars are subjected might, it is said. pe remedied by different gearing and pneu-natic springs—but that is another story. Boccalini's traveler who was so exasper ated at the noise of grasshoppers that he got off his horse in great wrath to kill them all, would find life interesting in Chicaro. He would long ago have taken to walking, and given up trying to deliver himself from nuisances. By the time he had killed off the water department offithe street cleaners because they did not clean the streets, and the street car folk for giving him "the trolley heart," he would sadly have acknowledged that the struggle was an unequal one, and faller as a profession.

Labor Agitators From Europe.

From the New York Mail and Express. Bernardino Verro, the well known Italan socialist editor and acitator to whose posed visit to the United States we re-red some days ago, has arrived; his ported mission being to organize section reported mission being to organize sections of Italian socialists in any ciries where are to be found Italian communities. His visit is said to be on the invitation of the Socialist Labor party. If this be true, it can only be explained on the theory that this petty party, despairing of any respectable growth by missionary effort among American workingmen, has started a movement for augmenting its numbers by the conversion of the growing Italian. the conversion of the growing Italian lement in our labor forces, and thus plac-ng inself in a position to dicker and deal certain state campaigns, if not in na-

ional contests.

Such a plan, of course, could best be urthered by the presence and eloquence of a fellow countryman distinguished as leader at home, where so-tailsm appeals Ith greater force to the workingman and dallst-labor leaders, when reached hy ir own tengue in indersement of the

We fear no serious consequences from the missionary work of Signer Verro. The Socialist Labor party in 1892 marshaled but 21.154 votes for its presidential candifate out of more than 12,000,000 cast, and is strength was sufficient to be counted operately in only five states. We do not olieve that it will figure more conspic-ously in the official returns of 1895. It is utterly without respectable standing—a here political toy—and it will be difficult in the near future to overcome with in-cendiary argument the opinions of Italian laborers as formed in the past by the dis-

The visit of Signor Verre would be unnear in this country for the purpose of in-citing the longshovemen and dock labores of the Atlantic semboard to disastrous strikes in sympathy with European labor, which is the natural enemy of the Amer-ican workingman. The latter cannot ac-cept teachers and leaders from the povering a step backward and alming a blow at his own interests.

Curbstone Wit.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. A horse attached to a mail wagon slippe down on Superior street and laid then while the harness was removed. crowd gathered around and the funny man was, of course, on hand. He saw a police man and beckoned to him "Officer," he said, "why don't you arrest that horse?"

"For interfering with the United States The pollosman was something of a humorist, too. "Why don't I arrest you?" he inquired. "I don't know," said the futny man.

"Because I'm waiting for a good excuse, Then the crowd laughed and the horse got up and the mails moved along.

Duties and Privileges.

3. H. Hepworth, in New York Herald. Wherein ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations. I. Peter, i.s. it is a curious fact that in the New Testament, which is a revolution of God to

In the popular conception of religion there is one very grave mistake—a mistake with a mas done much to disturb our fillal relations with the Almighty and to make the re-ligious life a tiresame routine, a sort of day's band work for the sake of the warrs troubled souls should seek the divine pres-ture for advice and succor.

If religion is not a satisfactory thing in

its own reward here and now without release ence to the future, then he misinterprets the purpose of God and all his wire is

The word buy means oblicatory service and seems to imply that it is not our chole to render it, but that we must do so for or less that of a taskmaster rather the of a Father who notes even the full of a patrow. So loss as we view religion to that stumbpoint we shall live beyond cur-shot of heaven, singing to the present and dreading the future.

We are called the children of God. I do MH the statement of a literal truth. to love her father? Should the boy that while he ought to lose his mother lowed the bent of his nature be would be indifferent to her?

Would it be possible to say that it is a

man's duty to be grateful for some great benefit which is conferred upon him? The word duty seems to be peculiarly out of place under such circumstances, for it con-tains a libel on human nature. He cannot help being grateful, for he is so constituted that gratitude rises to the surface withou an effort, and if he were not grateful he would be something less than a man.

In like manner, it is not a man's duty to love God; it is his inallenable right and his inestimable privilege. From the moment when he appreciates God's love for hist his heart goes out in unrestrained confid no and trust, and that confidence and trus are the cornerstones of the temple in which he worships. And when he comes to see what this life is for and how the Almighty has so arranged events that he can weave them into a wedding garment to wear in heaven, then he has the religion which Christ preached, and his gratitude, so far rom being an irksome duty, is as irrepr sible as the waters that bubble from the on the mountain side.

While in our relations with God there are to duties, but only privileges, in our relations with ourselves and with our fellow men there are many of them, and it often requires an effort to perform them. For example, it is a duty to love our enemies, and that is hard; it is a duty to bless them that curse us, and that is not easy, and is is a duty to resist the temptations which creep into the soul to corrupt it. It is something of a task to keep oneself un spotted from the world, for the spirit of evil kpocks at the door with gay impudence and makes a thousand promises with no Intention of keeping any one of them.

But even these duties would be trace formed into privileges if we lived on a higher religious plane. Christ alone pos-sessed a perfectly rounded system of religion. He had the whole, while we enjoy only a small part. It was not an irksome task for Him to pray, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do"not in any sense a duty. His nature was such that He could not have done otherwise. He lived spiritually on the mountain top, while we are in the valley. Our re-ligion, beautiful as it is, has still an ele-ment of the barbaric in it. God is near us, always near us, but we have not yet invit-ed Him to occupy our house. We can be grateful when He does what we think He ought to do, but when He does what con-travenes our wishes our state of mind is peculiar and forbidding.

The ideal religion! If the first gray

streaks of dawn are so inspiring, what will be the perfect day? When universal love of God gives rise to universal love of man and real religion first checks, then de-stroys, the selfishness which is our bane, enables us to cling to Him with even profounder filial affection when dear ones are being borne to the churchyard, or when misfortune robs us of the comforts of lifeand that time is surely coming—then duties will be altogether abolished and we shall do His will simply and only because it i better than our own will, and do it gladly.

When we exchange our plan for His plan it will be like dropping a pebble to pick ur a diamond, like laying uside our untuned harps to listen to the music of the angel choir. God knows best! To believe that is to be perfect even as your Father in

Are We Deterlorating? From the Chicago Times-Herald. The Century Magazine for December, in ition: "Are Our Lawmakers Deterioration: "Are Our Lawmakers Deteriorating?" It discusses it briefly and concludes that they are, and that we do not now see in our state legislatures the class of men that were there fifty years ago.

The question seems to refer more porticularly to the state legislatures rather than to converse her resistant researcher.

than to congress, but we doubt very much if the contention can be proved. If we look at Albany, or Springfield, or Harrisbox at amany, or sprangled, or Harris-burg, or Collimbus, we often see a ball set of mon, some of whom are corrupt, and are there for the spoils, and others, not actually corrupt, to whom self-advance-ment is the prime object, yet upon the whole modern legislation has been reasonably progressive and wholesome. Legis-lators are often bribed, but then there must be bribers among their constituents in order to complete the crime. But is brill-ing either new or modern? Some of the most patriotic legislative bodies in history have been accused of this sort of corrup

Near the close of their lives John Jay and Gouvernour Mouris were one day con-versing about the second Continental con-gress, which adouted the Declaration of Independence. "What a set of — rescale they were " said Morris, and Jay did not dissent. They did not mean to include in this remark Franklin and Jefferson and the Adamses and other historic persons, but those who were more obscure and were al-ways on the outlook for fat army contracts or had an itching palm in other

Legislators represent their constituents as a rule, both mentally and mornily, but it cannot be successfully contended that the American people are not on a higher rears and. The rolden age in always behind us in

We had corrupt legislatures 100 years ago and fifty years ago, and our grandfather were no better than ourselves.

A National Trout Stream. From the Chicago Chronicle.

Presidents like to go a sishing.

from the cures of state has been obtained on the grassy banks of trout streams by most of the chief executives, from Washfond of casting a fly as a cariation from the monotony of writing state papers or Friday,"

the monotony of writing state papers or Friday,"

appointing men to office. Not even the delignis of duck shooting or deep sen fish-delignis of duck shooting or deep sen fish-delignist or duck shooting or duck shooting or deep sen fish-delignist or duck shooting or deep sen fish-delignist or duck shooting or deep sen fish-delignist or duck shooting or duck shooting or deep sen fish-delignist or duck shooting or deep sen fish-delignist or duck shooting or duck ington down. Mr. Cleveland is especially fond of casting a fly as a curration from rom the shy and shiny speckled beau-

Under the terms of a recent order by the mited States fish commissioner there seems to be a fair prospect that a national frout stream for the use of successive presidents will become one of the institutrout ly. tions of this country. A brook stream owned by a Mr. Harrison, of Lees- no solesi"

surg. Va., has been a favorite resort for President Cleveland during this administration. Usually ex-Commissioner Miller, of West Virginia, has accompanied the president as his host on these delightful ex-ursions. Mr. Harrison's front stream s in Louden county. Va., and it empties into the Potomac river. Recently more than a thousand young brook trabeen deposited in this stream by an agent of the national man commission, insuring good sport in future seasons for its owner and his friends. Besides being restocked

the stream is to be cleaned out and deep-Ex-President Harrison was a famous nation of duck shooting preserves in the vicinity of the national capital, and other former companies of the White House have d their favorite outing resurts. In a reto militain stag forests or pleasant parks, as is done by European taxpayers nothing pleasures bent. But the stocking of a private frost stream can hardly be classed in this category. There is reason for compatiblation that our chief exemplay spells. It is also to be boxed that young treat in the Virginia stream will thrive muchtlip in time for President-elec-McKinley's prowess as a disciple of the

Troublesome Election Bets. From the Philadelphia Press.

Though the presciential ticket is settled beyond controversy and peralventure, Mo-Kinley having had the rare good fortune to secure a majority in the electoral colse, a majority of the states and a majorty of the popular vote, the gentlemen who bet on the election have some difficulty in intermining who should have the stakes. At least we infer so from the large num-ber of letters received here, and apparent-ly at other newspaper offices, asking for a ision on the disputes which have arisen

as to the proper disposition of the stakes.

The terms plurality and majority give a good deal of trouble in some quanters.

This is not to be wondered at, since the andidate would win by a certain majority s gained if the cambidate has a plurality of that number of votes. A plurality of otes in elections is the excess which the highest cambidate has over the next highest. A majority is the excess which the highest candidate has over all the other candidates combined. Major McKinley's apparent popular plurality over Ervan. with a few states still to hear from offi-cially, is 725.448. His apparent popular ma-jority over the votes of all the other presidential candidates combined is 379,448. He carried twenty-three out of forty-five states, and his majority in the electoral

college is ninety-seven.

Those who bet that McKinley would have 300,000 majority or plurality in Pennsylvania bave lost their bet. McKinley's Surality in this state is 25,070. His maority over all is 262,243. The tables of the election returns in Pennsylvania give Mc-Kinley and Hobert, 728,300; Bryan and Sewall, 427,127; Bryan and Watson, 6,163. This makes McKinley and Hobart's plurality over Bryan and Sewall 301,173, But Bryan s entitled to have the Bryan and Watson vote placed to his credit. The electors on the Bryan and Watson ticket are exactly the same as those on the Bryan and Sewall ticket. Though they occupy separate col-umns on the ballot the distinction was inended only to catch Populist votes for Bryan, and does not operate in the count-ing, since the scattered votes for the same electors must be bunched together, and if they are Bryan electors their total vote

should be placed to Bryan's credit In Ohio the same condition obtained as n Pennsylvania. The McKinley and Hobart ticket has a plurality of 51,109 over the Bryan and Sewall ticket. But the Bryan and Watson ticket polled 2,615, and as it had, as we understand, exactly the same electors as the Bryan and Sewalt ticket, they will be added together to deermine the total vote of the Bryan electors, reducing McKinley's plurality over Bryan in Ohio to 48,494. McKinley Kentucky by a small plurality-28. Even though through blunders in marking the ballots Bryan did secure one of the thirteen electors, the state must be credited to McKinley, since he has a plurality by comparing either the vote for the

electors or the average vote for all the electors on both tickets. Election betting is contrary to good morals and it operates to disfranchise the bettors in some states. Nevertheless, so far as such bets beget a thirst for accurate information and close definitions, they may not be without a certain educational value

Kentucky.

Note-A lady in Anderson county claims o own the hen that laid the egg that hit Carlisle that saved the state of Kentucky.

Praised be the hen that laid the egg. No matter what her age is, She's going to lay in bluegrass hay On history's golden pages. The hen, the most illustrious hen, Fit subject for the poet's pen.

Profesd be the hen that haid the egg

Whose golden yellow current.
Dashed on Carlisle in such a style
As proved a grand deterrent
To voters who were going to shake The true and sound for silver's suke Praised be the hen that laid the egg That made Kentucky's story
As clear and true as skies are blue,
And tipped her tongue with glory.

No other hen we praise to-day, Not even our greatest Hen-ry Clay, -W. J. Lambton, in Times-Herald.

A Midnight Episode. From the Detroit Free Press. Beemer was walking home late at night

through the suburbs. So was Deemer.

Deemer was not more than fifty feet hehind Riemer, and both of them were trembling in their shoes for fear of footpads.

Beemer wanted to run but felt sick at seart under a conviction that the man so doccedly following him would not be a robber unless he were a sprinter. Deemer ached to turn and make a dash

for safety, but was sure that the man Deemer struck out into a vacant lot and

yelled "police."

They reached their respective homes pale, breathless and resolved never to stay out late again.

late again.

Next day Beemer and Deemer met with
the usual crowd at lunch, Beemer gave a
turilling account of how he put a footpad
to flight the night before.

Deemer was even more vivid in his de-scription of a like feat. After the two had taken a square look at each other they sneaked out together and before they parted there was a solemn pledge exchanged that the entire matter should be dropped just where it was

Jumping at Conclusions. From the Cleveland Leader.

The minister-"Brother Brown, I under-tand that you attended the Adelphi theaor this week. I cannot tell you how deep-Reather Brown-"But I thought you

clien't object to the theater on princ hat you merely condemned the objectionable shows. The minister-"That, alas, is just it!

This must have been a particularly dis-reputable performance. Why, I am told that they had the 'Standing Room (inly' sign out every night!"

Superstition.

From the Indianapolis Journal. "I have knowed some people," said Weary Watkins, "that was so superatitious

From the Chicago Tribune. "Sixteen years in the employ of this railroad company!" soliloguized the man who was walking up and down in front of the passencer scation. "Sixteen years! Am kicked out! Elcked out!" he added bitter "And yet they say corporations have